

**附录三 2013 年 WARFS 第八次国际学术会  
(8th WARFS Global Conference)  
评委会对论文之接收过程**

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- 三、WARFS 第八次国际学术会评委、流行病学教授某某对我们论文的评审情况介绍的  
摘录
- 四、WARFS 第八次国际学术会论文板报内容
- 五、WARFS 第八次国际学术会出席证书

## 一、编委会注

从此附件内容,可解读出如下要点。

1. 3 位国外同行专家均赞扬本人论文,即赞同非典病毒为非自然起源。
2. 2 位西方专家似不乐意该论文口头发言,其原因不言而喻。

我们仍应非常诚挚地感谢 WARFS 第八次国际学术会及其评委会,向他们致以崇高的敬意! 因为使我们对“SARS-CoV 的逆向进化和非自然起源”的研究结果,在 SARS 这场巨大灾难发生已 10 年之后,某些人仍欲回避或淡化 SARS-CoV 的真实起源之情况下,又有一次向国际学者和公众展示的难能可贵之机会!

## 二、我们给 WARFS 国际学术会所投论文的摘要(英文、中译文共 2 件)

### 1. 英文

#### **SARSCoV is from the unnatural origin and without reservoir**

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**The main body of the abstract must be structured as follows, and must not exceed 250 words:**

- **Background** Though with very extensive studies since epidemic ten years ago, the origin and reservoir of SARS CoV are not yet found. Some researchers think that Bt-SLCoV Rp3 is closer to the ancestors of SARS CoV, but not the direct ancestor.
- **Purpose** To study the origin of SARS CoV.
- **Study/InterventionDesign** From an innovative macroscopic view, we restudy near all previous literatures about epidemiology and Clinical features of SARS and gene mutation, evolution and interspecies transmission of SARS CoV.
- **Methods** With the combination of epidemiological method and evolutionary theory, and with comprehensive reanalysis.
- **Results** Based on very unusual epidemiological and clinical manifestations of SARS, and an unnatural characteristics of the variation in amino acids at the receptor banding site and deletion of characteristic 29-nt of SARS CoV and Bt-SLCoV in various hosts and at dif-

ferent phases, we have first illuminated that SARS CoV experiences the reverse evolution and there is no direct ancestor and reservoir in nature, therefore it disappeared in the world except the laboratories after the epidemic.

- **Conclusion** SARS CoV is from the unnatural origin and without reservoir.
- **【Key words】** SARS CoV; reverse evolution; epidemiology; reservoir

## 2. 中译文

### SARSCoV 起源异常、且无贮存宿主

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摘要基本格式如下, 不能超过 250 字:

- **背景** 从 10 年前 SARS 流行开始, 虽然已进行了非常深入的研究, 但对于 SARS-CoV 的起源和贮存宿主尚不明确。一些研究者认为, Bt-SL CoV Rp3 最接近 SARS-CoV 的祖先, 但非直接祖先。
- **目的** 研究 SARS-CoV 的起源。
- **研究/干预设计** 从一个全新的宏观视角, 我们重新研究了近年有关 SARS 流行病学、临床特征、基因突变、进化和跨越种间屏障的几乎所有文献。
- **方法** 采用流行病学方法结合进化理论, 对这些文献进行了全面深入的再次分析。
- **结论** SARS-CoV 为非自然起源, 并且没有贮存宿主。
- **【关键词】** SARS 冠状病毒; 逆向进化; 流行病学; 贮存宿主

## 三、WARFS 第八次国际学术会评委、流行病学教授某某对我们论文的评审情况介绍的摘录

WARFS 评选上会论文的评委会进行了讨论。由 A 国和 B 国(编委会注: 均为西方国家)的两位评委评审了您们优秀的论文(摘要)。他们均认为您们的摘要很优秀, ……但和 WARFS 大会的主题——行为危险因素(如吸烟、饮酒、饮食、运动等)的监测无关……决定您的摘要不进行口头发言, 但可以板报的形式参加 WARFS 大会。

#### 四、WARFS 第八次国际学术会论文板报内容

## SARS CoV is from the unnatural origin and without reservoir

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**Terracotta Warriors in Xi'an** is well known in the world. Two former Presidents with their families of USA had visited it. This is President Clinton visit. We welcome you to visit the ancient city of Xi'an.

## Introduction

Though with very extensive studies since epidemic ten years ago, the origin and reservoir of SARS CoV are not yet found. Bt-SLCoV Rp3 is closer to the ancestors of SARS CoV, but not the direct ancestor.

### Purpose

To study the origin and reservoir of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) coronavirus (CoV) and to draw some lessons for public health surveillance.

## Methods

From an innovative macroscopic view and with the combination of epidemiology and evolutionary theory, we restudy and reanalysis near all previous literatures about SARS and SARS CoV.

## Results I

► Very unusual epidemiological and clinical manifestations , and tMRCA

● There was no SARS case since 02-03 epidemic except four mild cases in 03-04 Guangzhou outbreak and subsequent laboratory infections. It is exclusively one in the natural history of human infectious diseases.

●No secondary case in Guangzhou outbreak, because SARS CoV with reverse evolution; whereas one of nine cases died in the laboratory outbreak with super-spreader, just like 02-03 epidemic by the virus without reverse evolution.

## Results II

● **BT-SLCoV Rp3 (DQ071615) emerged in 1998, 4 ys earlier than SARS CoV. tMRCA** (The time of the most recent common ancestor) of STVepz, ancestor of HIV, is around 1492, 489 ys earlier than first AIDS case.

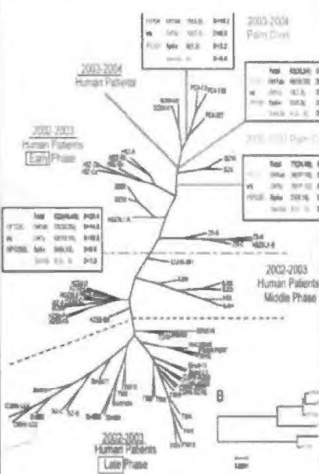
485 ys tMRCA difference between SARS  
CoV and HIV is very unnatural.

●Infected civets only in 2 live-animal markets of Shenzhen and Guangzhou got best opportunity for unnatural introduction.

### ➤ Reverse evolution in phylogenesis of SARS CoV

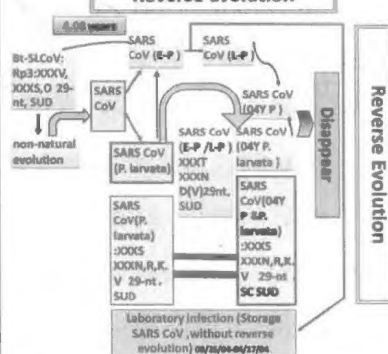
●SARS CoV in 03 -04 Guangzhou outbreak shows a closer relationship with that at early phase of 02 -03 epidemic than at late phase (Fig.1)

●Reverse evolution in some key AA at receptor binding site, characteristic 29-nt and SUD (SARS-CoV unique domain) of SARS CoV(Fig.2) .



**Figure 1: Genotype clustering of SARS-CoV covering the epidemics from 2002 to 2004(Ref.2)**

## Reverse Evolution



**Figure 2: Hypotheses on the origin and the evolution of SARS CoV**

**Notes:** a. Two levels in Figure. The upper describes the origin and evolution of SARS CoV, and the lower shows details;  
b. XXX and XXXX represent 2 amino acids (AA) at receptor binding site of SARS CoV and Bt-SL-CoV, and the letters in capital after AA indicate the category;  
c. Q, V and D 29-nt represent the 3 states of characteristic 29-nt of SARS CoV and Bt-SL-CoV: nt27866-27894, nt27869-27897 and deletion of 29-nt respectively;  
d. SUD and SC SUD represent CDS on ORF1a of SARS CoV and Bt-SL-CoV and SUD with stop codon after the variation of nt.6295 respectively;  
e. SARS CoV Strains: SARS CoV (P. larvata) from civet, SARS CoV (04Y P. larvata) from civet in2004; SARS CoV (E-P) from patients infected at the early phase of 02-03 epidemic, SARS CoV (L-P) at the late phase, SARS CoV (04Y P) from patients in2004.

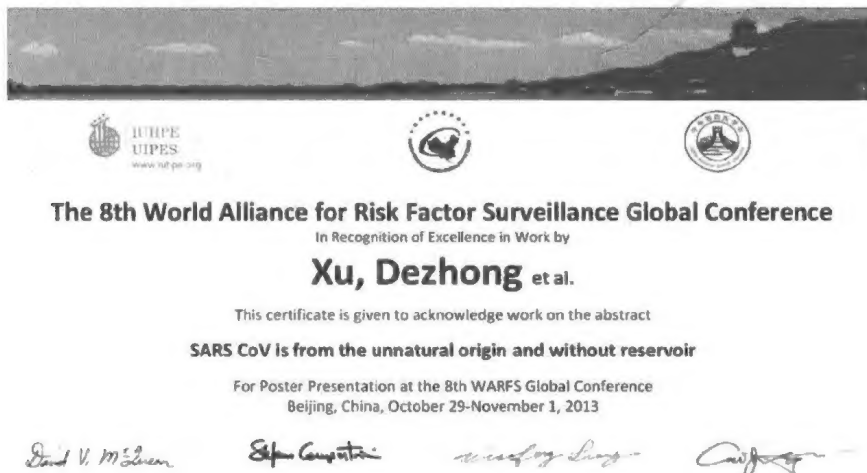
## Conclusion

SARS CoV has always been under the pressure of "reverse evolution" since it has an "unnatural" origin and transmits itself "unnaturally" to new hosts including human and animals. Furthermore, emerging only four years later than Bt-SL-CoV, it is not likely to get its adaptability to animals having close genetic relationship with human and in the new host, it tends to maintain the standing genetic variation derived from the living environments of its ancestors, because the poor adaptive condition for it. So, "reverse evolution" is favorable for SARS CoV and only after one year it became rather less powerful in virulence and transmissibility, and disappeared in nature at last. It is the best outcome for SARS CoV.

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## 五、WARFS 第八次国际学术会出席证书



## 附录四 凯瑟琳·霍姆斯 (Kathryn Holmes) 博士简介和 2005 年 AAAS 年会上讲话摘录以及她为何对 SARS 的 起源与消失如此熟悉而又不完全阐明

### 目录

- 一、凯瑟琳·霍姆斯关于 SARS-CoV 的某些论断和编委会详细注解
- 二、凯瑟琳·霍姆斯 (Kathryn Holmes) 博士简介
- 三、凯瑟琳·霍姆斯在 2005 年 AAAS 年会上的讲话摘录 (BBC 新闻) (中译文、英文共 2 件)